

## The Washington Times

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FRANK A. MUNSEY.

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SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1907.

### The Denatured Arrives.

Popular interest will note the announcement that initial shipments of denatured alcohol have been made from Peoria, Ill., to New York, where it is quoted at 37 cents a gallon in single barrels and 36 cents in lots, the equivalent of 31 cents in Peoria, package included. But the most significant statement is that the price of wood alcohol has dropped from 75 to 45 cents a gallon. That is the first really practical and welcome result of the new law.

Now, if the amended act, permitting farmers to make the "denatured," shall still further bring down its price, so that gasoline is menaced with rivalry, thousands of automobile and power boat owners all over the country will applaud. They have too long been under the domination of the Standard Oil people, who have steadily raised the cost of the motive fluid until now it is twice what it was five years ago.

### Queer Logic.

For an excellent sample of perverted logic commend to us the recent decision of the Carnegie hero commission in dealing with the case of Emmet Schrank, of La Crosse, Wis.

This youngster—he was only three—when he broke out in the nursery of his home dragged the crib containing his baby sister to a place of temporary safety, where she was rescued by the mother. A friend wrote F. M. Wilmot, manager of the Carnegie hero fund, reciting the bravery of the child. Wilmot informed this man that, while the commission appreciated the child's action, it could not consider him eligible for a medal, because he was too young to be a hero. A child of three, the letter argued, does not appreciate the possible sacrifice in an apparently heroic act, and, therefore, it is not exactly heroism.

Well, now, why did the little boy drag his sister's crib away from the fire? Necessarily, because he recognized that it was dangerous for her. And if he feared for her safety, he must have known that it would hurt him, too. To do what he did was true bravery, and to refuse him a hero medal on the alleged ground that he did not appreciate the possible sacrifice, is hair-splitting of the most impracticable order.

### Another Spasm.

"It is intimated," solemnly says a dispatch from Constantinople, "that the United States will soon take more active measures to enforce its demands for official recognition of the American schools and missionary establishments in Turkey, should the removal of the existing difficulties be much longer delayed." This is pretty nearly a joke, considering the fact that a "settlement" of this very question was arranged some three years ago. But such are the ineradicable love of delay and affection for bluff that actuate Turkish officialdom that even now a new decree approving the ancient agreement has been submitted to the Sultan, and it is "hoped" that he will sign it.

Americans have no faith in these belated spasms on the part of the United States to induce Abdul Hamid to come to time. We have been fully as dilatory as Turkey, and we can scarcely blame the Sultan and his crowd if they regard Uncle Sam as another bluffer. England, France, and Germany have all compelled the Sultan to give them justice in this same question of schools. All that we have done is to talk periodically about what we are going to do.

### College Expenses.

An unconscious disposition is apparent on the part of some newspapers to misinterpret the facts brought out by the statistics of Prof. William E. Bailey, of the department of political economy at Yale, as to the expenses of students in the New Haven institution. Almost all the papers have seemed to assume that the sum of \$292.30 is the average sum spent by Yale men annually. This, of course, is very much in error.

As a matter of fact, it represents the average of only the very poorest students, the men who have to work their way through college, who must grind themselves down to the very minimum of indulgence. The largest class spends between \$500

and \$1,000 a year, and probably \$750 is a fair average for the whole college. It is not at all surprising to find that the richest students spend eighteen times as much on pleasure, and eighty-two times as much on tobacco and intoxicants as the poorest students. It should also be suggestive to parents.

College expenses for the average student have increased during the last five years. The institutions themselves have generally advanced their tuition charges, while board and other material things have risen in cost. On the other hand, it is altogether likely that never before in the history of our academic institutions has the self-supporting student found so much and so profitable work for him to do as now. Any man with the determination in him can get through entirely upon his own resources, and hundreds do. Scholarships are always increasing, tuition is in many cases remitted, tutoring is more in demand, and better paid than ever, and dozens of employments of various kinds are open to the ambitious fellow whose only lack is money.

The modern college does not wish to turn away a man of brains because he is poor. It knows that in nine cases out of ten he is the son who in after years reflects the greatest honor and credit on his alma mater.

### Bitter, But Not Conclusive.

President Eliot, of Harvard, has apparently in no way lessened his animosity toward intercollegiate sports of a certain kind, and more especially the great and inspiring American game of football. His annual report, the athletic portion of which was made public in mid-week news reports, shows pretty conclusively that his opposition, in so far as it remains words only, is not to be overcome by any mere changing of rules or by any other minor alterations that can be made in the game and its conduct.

According to this eminent head of a great American university, football is a fierce thing, and "remains an undesirable game for gentlemen to play, or for multitudes of spectators to watch;" hockey and basketball are "undesirable," cheering at intercollegiate contests is "absolutely unnatural," and money spent to see great games is "wasted." This is a pretty severe indictment, but the point that interests Harvard students and the majority of her alumni, we take it, is what practical effect President Eliot's bitterness will have on intercollegiate games. In this regard, his report is not conclusive. Even the recommendation that Harvard play but two games a season with other colleges in each branch of sport seems hardly vigorous enough to make its way with the overseers this year. Changes are surely coming in the Crimson athletic affairs, but how soon is not yet known.

### Central America.

As usual, it is difficult to make much out of the reports about this latest war in Central America. It interests Americans more than other conflicts in that region have interested them, because the United States is making a right smart investment just below the seat of hostilities. If the Central American republics don't behave themselves properly, sooner or later they may force upon Uncle Sam the disagreeable necessity of interfering.

Something like a combination against President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, seems to be afoot. Unless Americans have been very much misled about the qualities of President Zelaya, he is rather the most vigorous and progressive figure that Central America has produced. He has been to his little republic what Diaz has been to Mexico. He has given it railroads, industries, harbors, modern cities, a good school system, and, in general, has made it the leader of the Central American group. He gave it credit abroad, and made foreign money feel secure in investment.

Zelaya's ambition has plainly been for some time to make himself the Bismarck of Central America. He hoped to bring about the union of all the republics in a federation; doubtless he had in mind to make himself its head. The ambition does not strike the casual observer as strictly Napoleonic. But, apparently, it aroused the hostility of the other countries, and the result is the war in which Zelaya, despite that his is the most progressive country in the group and enjoys the best international standing, is apparently likely to be overpowered.

### Cuba's New Chance.

Cuba failed rather dismally in her first trial of life as a republic, but of course she is entitled to another chance, and Uncle Sam is in duty bound to give it to her. It is good to see, therefore, that the Administration is beginning to plan along these lines, and has practically adopted Secretary Taft's idea for the solution of the problem.

This provides for the holding of "municipal and provincial elections" throughout the island next June.

Upon the conduct of those elections and their effect upon the conditions of public order and safety in the island will depend the time that must elapse before the Cubans can be permitted to elect their President and federal officers. How soon the general elections can be held is at best a matter of speculation, but the earliest time cannot occur before next December, and it is the general expectation that it will be found impracticable to hold a general election before the spring of 1908.

"In the meantime, the American troops to the number of about 6,000 will be retained in Cuba at their present stations, and the provincial government will be continued until such time as the Cubans shall have shown themselves fit to fold in an orderly and decent manner national elections and shall have elected a President having the confidence of the Cuban people generally."

All this is only in line with common sense and a wise desire to compel Cuba to behave herself before her next attempt at self-government shall be made complete. It is neither tyranny nor greed of possession that keeps our army in the island, but a genuine desire to help a sister republic, weak from the disease of disorder, to get on its feet again and prosper if it can.

The entire cabinet of President Bonilla of Honduras has gone with him to fight the Nicaraguans. If cabinets are of approximately the same size there as here, this unquestionably makes the largest army ever assembled in a Central American war.

Of course the Christian Science leaders realize that all this trouble they read about in the newspapers is only a cruel, unfortunate "belief," and, like matter, has no real existence.

The Berlin government continues to be the most effective force in favor of tariff revision in this country, but the French ministry is coming along as a good second.

It is solemnly advanced that a certain California lawyer has had a continuous jag for three years. He probably discovered the secret of making whisky from sawdust, and made his from the giant redwoods.

Be it remembered, to the credit of Dowle, that the first blow to his power was caused by his effort to redeem New York.

Marie Corelli "deplored the sad, incontestable fact that brilliant, intellectual women are in the minority, and destined always to be so." In fact, Marie doesn't think of any others worth mentioning at this time.

With Aldrich gone to Europe and Boss Bratton barred from the Statehouse, little old Rhode Island is in mighty poor shape to cope with a Senatorial deadlock.

Dowle undoubtedly did some good in this world, but nobody can look at his dress-suit photographs and deny that he looked awfully like General Keifer.

Dowle was suspected of intending to promulgate a polygamous doctrine, but that suspicion didn't injure his cause so much as his prohibition of kissing.

### ART.

When some high-browed  
And learned crowd  
Foregathered anywhere,  
Drinks coffee, sips,  
Rolls frenzied eyes  
And rumples up its hair,  
When o'er the plates  
Gesticulates  
With all its soul and heart,  
The soulful bit  
That troubles it  
Is Art.  
Art.  
Art.

"What is it? Who?  
Old Masters? New?  
Does Art exist today?  
It's over-done;  
It's wholly passed away."  
And after much  
Excitement such  
All finish where they start  
Which seems to be  
The tragedy  
Of Art.  
Art.  
Art.  
—New York Times.

## HAND PRINTERS ARE IN DANGER OF LOSING JOBS

A large reduction of the force employed on hand presses in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is probable. Such a reduction, if it comes, will affect those engaged in printing revenue stamps and other fine grades of stamps. For years it has been law that these stamps shall be printed on hand presses exclusively. In the sundry civil appropriation bill, as the sundry civil appropriation bill, was signed by the President, is a provision, however, repealing that law, the general understanding being that, in the near future, machine presses will be used instead of the hand presses.

That a vigorous protest will be made by the union printers against the enforcement of the new provision seems certain. That the officials of the Treasury Department are going slow in the matter, realizing the tremendous effect in labor circles of such a move, is evident.

Inquiry secures from them merely the response that they will not at present discuss the matter, will not say how great the reduction would be nor state when it might go into effect. Director Sullivan, of the bureau, is also reticent on the subject, refusing to say a word about it.

That the new method of printing the stamps is the logical result of the act of Congress is indisputable, and at present there seems to be no doubt that in July, when the new sundry civil bill goes into effect, the reduction will be made. Whether the people thus deprived of their positions will be taken care of elsewhere in the bureau could not be learned last night, owing to the reticence of officials on the subject.

"Refusal to arbitrate makes war, even in a good cause, unholy; to arbitrate lends importance to a poor one."

## Country's Safety In Arbitration, Says Carnegie

By ANDREW CARNEGIE.

There is one encouraging indication of progress within our race as showing, it is to be hoped, the influence of education upon the masses in evolving clearer ideas of responsibility for their actions.

The attention of the British Parliament was some time ago called to the difficulty of obtaining recruits in the army. The shortage of officers in the auxiliary forces (volunteers and militia) is no less than 25 per cent—one-fourth of the whole. The militia has 32,000 men less than before. The regular army lacks 22 officers and the British army for India is short 12,000 British recruits.

The British Government pronounces this "the most serious problem which confronts the military authorities." Some of the highest military authorities see the final remedy in conscription.

I rejoice in the knowledge that we in America have on hand the same problem for our navy. Our army, being so small, is not yet affected. All of our warships cannot be manned—3,500 men, I believe, are lacking.

### Shortage of Recruits.

From this shortage of recruits we are justified in concluding that there is no longer a general desire in our race to enter the service. This is especially significant, as we are informed that increase of pay would not greatly increase recruiting, as recruits are obtained chiefly from a certain class.

We hear of a like trouble in another profession, a scarcity of young, educated, conscientious men desirous of entering the ministry, thought to be owing to the theological tenets to which they are required to subscribe.

Eminent soldiers have given the most discouraging accounts of their profession. Napoleon declared it "the trade of barbarians." Wellington writes Lord Shaftesbury: "War is a most detestable thing. If you had seen but one day of war, you would pray God you would never see another."

General Grant, offered a military review by the Duke of Cambridge, de-

clined, saying he never wished to look upon a regiment of soldiers again.

General Sherman wrote he was "tired and sick of the war. Its glory is all moonshine. It is only those who have neither fired a shot nor heard the shrieks and groans of the wounded who cry aloud for more blood, more vengeance, more desolation. War is hell."

The professional soldier is primarily required for purposes of aggression, it being clear that if there were none to attack none to defend would be needed. The volunteer who arms only to be better able to defend his home and country occupies a very different position from the recruit who enlists unconditionally and binds himself to go forth and slay his fellows as directed.

The defense of home and country may possibly become necessary, although no man living in Britain or America has ever seen invasion or is at all likely to see it.

That it is every man's duty to defend home and country goes without saying. We should never forget, however, that which makes it a holy duty to defend one's home and country also makes it a holy duty not to invade the country of others, a truth which has hitherto not been kept in mind.

### Should Demand Arbitration.

Whenever an international dispute arises, no matter what party is in power, we should demand at once from our Government that it offer to refer it to arbitration, and, if necessary, we must break with our party. Peace is above party.

Should the adversary have forestalled our Government in offering arbitration, we should drop all public questions, concentrate our efforts upon the one question which carries in its bosom the peace, peace or war. We must lay aside our politics until the war issue is settled.

Refusal to arbitrate makes war, even in a good cause, unholy; an offer to arbitrate lends dignity and importance to a poor one.

## Halo On Dowle's Head As Prophet Passes Away, Disciples' Statement

Died Penniless, Will Lie  
In State On  
Monday.

Voliva III, Unable to At-  
tend Elijah III's  
Funeral.

CHICAGO, March 9.—With the death of John Alexander Dowle, "Prophet of Zion," early today, with a halo about his head, his disciples declare, there will come no further great schism in the affairs of Zion City. Dr. Dowle died a penniless man and as such left no will, so far as is known, attempting to dispose of any property that he may have thought still lay in his possession.

Deserted by his wife, son and father, the patriarch of the Christian Catholic Church, in Zion, passed beyond the world's immediate ken with a sigh on his lips and the muttering of the name of Voliva—Wilbur Glen Voliva, who succeeded Dowle as "overseer" of the church and the vast estate. Just what the dying man intended to convey by the word could not be interpreted by the few faithful attendants at his bedside in Sarah House.

At the bedside were Judge V. V. Barnes, formerly a strong adherent of Dowle, but for some time a counselor with Voliva; Frank Hatchfield, the negro bodyguard; Samuel T. Freeman Haenel, and Miss Nilsten Hansen, servant and nurse. The end came quickly and peacefully.

### Will Lie in State.

Funeral services will be held in Zion Tabernacle Tuesday, and the burial will be beside Dowle's daughter who was burned to death few years ago. Monday the body will lie in state, when all the members of the church organization and the public may be allowed to take their last look on the features of the departed leader of one of the strangest religious cults of modern times.

Overseer Voliva probably will not be able to attend the last ceremonies, because of illness. He is suffering from a severe attack of tonsillitis, and was in such a serious condition today that he was not allowed to leave his bed or to talk concerning his relations with Dowle.

Jane Dowle, the wife of Dr. Dowle; Gladstone Dowle, his son, and John Murray Dowle, his father, will arrive in Chicago at midnight from the Dowle country estate at Ben Mac Dhui.

### Back in Thousand Years.

The last night of John Alexander Dowle's life was spent in earnest religious devotion. At midnight he attended a service of his remaining followers, and spoke to them for half an hour, with "forgiveness" as the keynote. His voice was strong, and he joined in several Gospel songs, the last one being "Am I a Soldier of the Cross?" Dowle, true to his positive character, always sang the words with a strong personal sense, and changed the language to "I Am a Soldier of the Cross." At the close he shouted "The millennium has come!"

### DOWIE'S WORKS.

He built a creed; his commun-  
cants excommunicated him.

He built a city; its inhabitants  
exiled him.

He raised Voliva to power;  
Voliva ruined him.

He drew about him thousands  
who worshiped him; he died de-  
serted save by a few.

his attendants, and rambled a bit in doing so, saying, among other things, "I'll come back in a thousand years."

It was noted that he was in a weakened condition. At 7 o'clock he awoke again, when it was observed that the end was not far. Gradually Dr. Dowle sank until he could only mutter the word "Voliva." Death came at 7:40 o'clock. Meanwhile Judge Barnes had been notified and joined these at the dying man's side.

Receiver Hateley, appointed by the United States court, when notified of the death, at once proceeded to Zion City and took charge of the property, which was purely a formal action on his part. There will be no change in the business affairs of the estate, he said, and the passing of Dowle will have no financial effect.

Dowle's death was received in Zion City quietly. The people all were sorry. Tears dimmed the eyes of hundreds who had loved the apostle and followed him. But his passing was almost as unmarked as would have been that of any good old man. All industries ran with a full force, closing at noon only because it is custom to do so on Saturday. Flags were half-masted as a mark of respect and citizens discussed the event when chance brought them together.

### Deathbed Songs.

The first intimation that the faithful had that Dr. Dowle expected to die before the dawn of another day came through the window when his two nurses, Mrs. B. Sherritt and Anna Hansen, heard the aged "prophet" singing. The voice was feeble and broken. They listened from another room. The voice grew stronger, and these words reached them, sung in a high, trembling voice which many times has startled his audience:

"Joy to the world."  
"They entered the chamber to see a smile of great joy on his face."

"What is it, father?" they asked.  
His reply was another hymn. This was followed by others, and finally he sang:

"Nearer, My God, to Thee."

"What do you mean?" the nurses inquired.

"I'm Going Back"

"I mean that I am going away. I am going back to Him. It will not be long."

The nurses looked frightened. Several other persons who were in Shiloh House were summoned.

"Do not be frightened," whispered the aged seer. "I knew it was coming. I have been recalled. I am not afraid. This is my happiest moment. I have made a hard fight."

## Senor Pina y Millet Will Take Precedence Of Guatemalan Minister

Latter First to Arrive But  
He and Family Had  
Grip.

Spanish Minister Will Be  
Presented First to  
President.

Grip in his own family and diphtheria in the White House have prevented Senor Don Ramon Pina y Millet, the new minister from Guatemala, from presenting his credentials to the President. Incidentally, the two afflictions have innocently conspired to set the Central American minister back one number in rank in the Diplomatic Corps, as Senor Don Ramon Pina y Millet, being well and hearty, will be received by the President first, although he arrived last.

Dr. Toledo arrived in Washington with his family a week ago last Friday night, and next day he was presented to Secretary Root. No date for the presentation at the White House was set at that time, it being the understanding that it would take place early last week. But when the week dawned Archie, the President's third son, had developed a severe case of diphtheria, and at the same time the grip set its stamp upon Dr. Toledo as well as nearly all the members of his family.

### Are at the Arlington.

Apartments were taken at the Arlington by the Minister and Senora Toledo. They were accompanied by their three-year-old son, Senorito Toledo, sister to the minister, and Senorita Novella, cousin to the minister, and daughter of Senor Dr. Novella, the consul general for Guatemala at New Orleans. Leaving their native country in the balmy springtime, they were plunged into the rigors of a snowy and blustery winter as soon as they crossed the American frontier.

ARCHIE BETTER  
AND RESPONDING  
TO TREATMENT

(Continued from First Page.)

The patient has been in high fever at times and his throat has caused him great distress. His temperature is being gradually lowered and his throat is responding to treatment.

Dr. Lambert, the family physician, who has been called here from New York, has been a close attendant in the sick chamber. There has hardly been a moment of the day or night since Archie's condition became so grave that one of the physicians has not been at his bedside. There was a time when the President and Mrs. Roosevelt absolutely declined to leave the sick boy.

Mild Diphtheria  
Escapes Notice,  
Then Spreads

Asked for his professional opinion, as to the suggestion advanced by George Alfred Townsend, the author, is a local paper, that the roots of trees growing into the sewers, dam, the sewage causing sewer gases to escape, contaminated with contagious diphtheria germs, which was the probable cause of the illness of young Roosevelt and the closing of the school he attended, Dr. William C. Woodward, Health Officer of the District, said yesterday:

### Health Officer's Opinion.

"Diphtheria depends upon two things. One is the diphtheria bacillus. The other is the susceptible animal body. There is no reason for believing diphtheria bacilli find their way into our sewers in numbers that are other than infinitesimal when the volume of sewage is taken into consideration.

"There is no reason for believing that such of these germs as may be in sewage can leave the medium with which they are surrounded and enter the bodies of persons in the vicinity. If sewers, whether obstructed or not, have any influence in the causation of diphtheria it must be by their power to render the human body more susceptible to the growth of the germ, by the action of the polluted air that they give off."

"I do not believe that the occasional obstruction of our sewers by tree roots, or otherwise, gives rise to such an outpouring of sewer gas as to influence materially the prevalence of diphtheria in this District, even if sewer air does so at all.

### Cases Escape Observation.

"The most probable source from which diphtheria is contracted, in those cases in which there has been no known exposure to infection, is from some case of the disease that is so mild as to have escaped observation. We know now that the diphtheria germ may be present in throats that show no evidence of it, and in fact even in the throats of persons who are not sick or ailing in any way, even to the extent of having any soreness or redness in the throat, and the presence of these cases in the community is the greatest source of danger and, unfortunately, one that can not well be avoided."

TERRORISTS WITH BOMBS  
SECURE REVENUE FUNDS

KUTAIS, Caucasus, March 9.—Terrorists who made a daring attack on the treasurer of the local branch of the revenue department in the very face of a police guard, secured 5,000 roubles and escaped unharmed with their booty. The attack was made on the carriage in which the treasurer was riding, taking the money to the treasury building. Policemen and officials occupied the carriage. Three bombs were thrown, badly wrecking the carriage. Four persons were killed and five injured, among them being the treasurer. In the excitement the robbers seized the money and escaped.

### Diplomats' Difficulty.

Leaving their native country in the balmy spring-time, they were plunged into the rigors of a snowy and blustery winter as soon as they crossed the American frontier.

By the time they reached Washington, all the members of the party had contracted heavy colds, and by the first of the week the minister, Senora Toledo, and Senorito Toledo had grip.

Dr. Toledo is a graduate of a noted school of medicine and surgery in Paris, and he practiced his profession before entering the diplomatic service. Consequently, with the aid of a competent resident physician, all the patients escaped any serious consequences and are rapidly recovering. Dr. Toledo was able to be about the hotel lobbies yesterday, but he has not yet ventured outside, and the ladies are still confined to their rooms.

### Presented to Root.

Senor Pina, the Spanish minister, who arrived at the Arlington Thursday night, was presented to Secretary Root yesterday by Senor Pastor, first secretary of the legation, who has been charge d'affaires here the past two years. It developed yesterday that the condition of the President's son had so greatly improved that the formal functions at the White House could be renewed this week, and accordingly it was arranged that Senor Pina should be presented there Tuesday afternoon. If Dr. Toledo shall have sufficiently recovered it is expected that he will be presented either Wednesday or Thursday.

### LOVELIEST WOMAN! SEND HER PICTURE! HUNDREDS RECEIVED

(Continued from First Page.)

been submitted show that Washington is greatly blessed with lovely womanhood. So far, Washington is the most Southern city enlisted in the beauty contest, for many of the great cities of the country are carrying on the contest, as is the Sunday Times, with the idea of entering their most lovely woman in the national contest, a contest that will crown one woman the most beautiful in the United States. The South has long been famous for its beautiful girls and women, and many of these girls and women have come to Washington from their homes.

### South Vies With North.

A wager has already been made that the prize will be carried off by a girl whose home is south of Mason and Dixon's line. No sooner was the contest made than it was refuted by a Vermont, who wagered equally that the city of Washington would put forward as its leading beauty a native of Washington or a native of Vermont.

Already the contest is a matter of discussion in the homes of the city, and mothers have sent in photographs of their daughters, while many a lover has mailed to the Beauty Editor pictures of his sweetheart. This is the most gratifying feature of the affair, that all the people are willing and ready to cooperate with The Sunday Times in settling forever the question of who is the National Capital's most beautiful woman. That the one so selected will win the national contest; between the cities is a matter of which The Sunday Times has not the slightest doubt.

Sunday, March 17, The Sunday Times will begin the publication of some of the photographs sent in by entries in the contest. The contest will close Sunday, April 21. No time should be lost in sending in any photographs thought up to the high mark of such a competition. The sooner they come the better for all concerned.

Kann's Additional Prize.

But there is a prize offered in addition to the \$100 to the sender of the photograph and the honor of the woman being chosen the most beautiful in Washington. S. Kann, Sons & Co. have offered to give to the winner the loveliest evening gown in their stores. This is intended to give the firm as a recognition of the merit of the search The Sunday Times is making for the most beautiful woman of a continent and as a compliment to the woman so chosen.

One of the conditions of the contest is that no woman employed by The Sunday Times or The Daily Times can be considered eligible for the contest, and nobody, man or woman, who is connected with The Times, will be permitted to send in photographs.

Pictures to Be Returned.

Many photographs have been brought in by the people submitting them. This is not necessary. They can be mailed perfectly well, and the natural desire of The Sunday Times to obtain the great beauty of the city will insure that each one of them will be given the fairest and most complete consideration. As they come in to the Beauty Editor, they are carefully catalogued, for they will be returned to the senders at the end of the contest.